

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

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VAN CHARLES TAYLOR,	:	
	:	Civil Action No. 17-11275 (PGS)
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
v.	:	<b>MEMORANDUM AND ORDER</b>
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N.J. STATE ADULT PAROLE BOARD,	:	
et al.,	:	
	:	
Defendants.	:	
	:	

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Plaintiff Van Charles Taylor, a prisoner currently confined at the Central Reception and Assignment Facility in Trenton, New Jersey, seeks to bring this civil action *in forma pauperis*, without prepayment of fees or security, asserting claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the “Act”), which amends 28 U.S.C. § 1915, establishes certain financial requirements for prisoners who are attempting to bring a civil action *in forma pauperis*.

Under the Act, a prisoner bringing a civil action *in forma pauperis* must submit an affidavit, including a statement of all assets, which states that the prisoner is unable to pay the fee. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1). The prisoner also must submit a certified copy of his inmate trust fund account statement for the six-month period immediately preceding the filing of his complaint. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2). The prisoner must obtain this statement from the appropriate official of each prison at which he was or is confined. *Id.*

The entire fee to be paid in advance of filing a civil complaint is \$400. That fee includes a filing fee of \$350 plus an administrative fee of \$50, for a total of \$400. A prisoner who is granted *in forma pauperis* status will, instead, be assessed a filing fee of \$350 and will not be responsible for the \$50 administrative fee. If *in forma pauperis* status is denied, the prisoner must pay the full

\$400, including the \$350 filing fee and the \$50 administrative fee, before the complaint will be filed.

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If the prisoner is granted *in forma pauperis* status, the prisoner must pay the full amount of the \$350 filing fee as follows. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). In each month that the amount in the prisoner's account exceeds \$10.00, until the \$350.00 filing fee is paid, the agency having custody of the prisoner shall assess, deduct from the prisoner's account, and forward to the Clerk of the Court, payment equal to 20% of the preceding month's income credited to the prisoner's account. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2).

Plaintiff may not have known when he submitted his complaint that he must pay the filing fee, and that even if the full filing fee, or any part of it, has been paid, the Court must dismiss the case if it finds that the action is: (1) frivolous or malicious; (2) fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (3) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). If the Court dismisses the case for any of these reasons, the Act does not permit the prisoner to get his filing fee back.

In this action, Plaintiff did not submitted a certified six-month account statement. Plaintiff asserts that this is because he is "being denied access to my account," ECF No. 1-1 at 3, but the Court needs more information before it will excuse this deficiency. Specifically, Plaintiff must provide an affidavit specifying the names and titles of authorized prison officials whom he approached with requests for a certified copy of his account statement for the six month period immediately preceding the filing of the Complaint; the dates of these requests; and the reasons these authorized prison officials gave to Plaintiff in connection with their decisions to decline his requests. Upon being presented with Plaintiff's certification to that effect, the Court will then

determine whether to excuse Plaintiff's failure to obtain an authorized prison official's signature, or whether to conduct additional inquiries into the issue.

IT IS therefore on this 15 day of November, 2017,

**ORDERED** that Plaintiff's request to proceed *in forma pauperis* is hereby **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**; it is further

**ORDERED** that the Clerk shall **ADMINISTRATIVELY TERMINATE** this case, without filing the complaint or assessing a filing fee; Plaintiff is informed that administrative termination is not a "dismissal" for purposes of the statute of limitations, and that if the case is reopened, it is not subject to the statute of limitations time bar if it was originally filed timely, *see Jenkins v. Superintendent of Laurel Highlands*, 705 F.3d 80, 84 n.2 (3d Cir. 2013) (describing prisoner mailbox rule generally); *Dasilva v. Sheriff's Dep't*, 413 F. App'x 498, 502 (3rd Cir. 2011) ("[The] statute of limitations is met when a complaint is submitted to the clerk before the statute runs[.]"); it is further

**ORDERED** that if Plaintiff wishes to reopen this case, he shall so notify the Court, in writing addressed to the Clerk of the Court, within 30 days of the date of entry of this Order; Plaintiff's writing shall include either (1) a complete, signed *in forma pauperis* application, including a proper certified six-month prison account statement, (2) the \$400 fee including the \$350 filing fee plus the \$50 administrative fee, or (3) the aforementioned affidavit; and it is further

**ORDERED** that the Clerk shall serve this Order upon Plaintiff by regular mail.

Peter G. Sheridan  
Peter G. Sheridan, U.S.D.J.